The Board met at the usual hour yesterday, but did ne board met at the usual four years, but did no business of consequence beyond changing the days of meeting from Monday, Wednesday and Friday to Monday and Thursday. The following communication

was received from the Controller:

Was received from the Controller:

NEW YORK, May 6, 1837. To the Common Council.

To the Common Council.

The City Treasury during the last sixteen mouths has labored under severe embarrassments, and for a considerable portion of the time has been unable to meet the heavy and constantly increasing demands made upon it.

With an annual tax of seven or eight millions of dollars, those who are not familiar with the extensive operations of the Treasury do not readily appreciate the cause of this embarrassment.

ment.

It may not be inappropriate at this time to show what the Treasury has been called on to perform during the last sixteen months—the means at its command—and the magnitude of the work; that accomplished.

The ordinary expenses of the City Government for the year 1856, was shown in the recent annual report of the Controller, page 30, coust to \$4,59,363.72. This sum was provided for in the tax levy of 1856.

The total emount paid to the State for the State Schools and the support of the State Government in 1858 was \$422,0637. as ee page 32. There was also paid on account of the free schools of our own sity, in addition to the sum received from the State school fund, the sum of \$258,354.35. The foregoing sums were included in the tax levy of 1856.

On the 5th of February, 1856, the Supreme Court confirmed the report of the Commissioners for the sequisition of lands for the Central Park. The awards for these lands amounted to the Central Park. The awards for these lands amounted to the Central Park. The was not a dollar in the Treasury to the Suppose of the sequing of the confirmation of the report. There was not a dollar in the Treasury to money? The set provided that the Corporation to zet the pay the sience sum, and how see the Corporation to zet the pay the sience sum, and how see the Corporation to zet the pay the sience sum, and how so the form the sum of a total pay the test of the pay the sience of the form the sum three sum of a form the pay the sience sum and how so the confirmation of the pay and the test of the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the pay the sum of the sum

In many cases those having awards were in absolute need of their pay, and it is quite remarkable that so large a sum, in the hands of inndreds of individuals, was permitted so quietly to remain in a state of suspension. It shows a commendable for-bearance on the part of the involuntary creditors of the elty. The payments on account of work done payable by assessment in the year 1256 amounted to the sum of \$1,161,624 64, in cash and assessment bonds.

sement bonds, of all receipts from all assessment sources were to the Leaving a deficiency of receipts in their accounts if \$6,624.79, in addition to the large sum-deficient in year. These details are stated in the last Report of the r. p. 38.

p. 39.
he facal year ending Dec. 31, 1856, the total payments
the City Treasury were \$20,331,145 52.
his exceeds the payments of any previous years, as
in the Report alluded to, p. 9,
has us to the first of January, 1857, when we comentical year with the following balances to the credit
sorry, vis.:

menced the Bond year with the collection of the Tree-try, via.: \$740,130 60
On account of the Sinking Fund. \$4,481,162 23 out of the City Treasury

up the amount.
to the Central Park the Controller made an ar

In regard to the Central Park the Controller made an arrangement with the representatives of two estates to take 6 percent stock at par for the amount of their claims, equal to \$400,000. Notice was then given for a loan of \$500,000, and the sum was taken at elecut per.

As soon as these loans were effected, the Controller gave notice that on and after the 15th of April he would issue revenue bonds at 7 per cent, from \$500 and upward, in anticipation of the takes of 1857. From the 15th of April to May 2 inclusive, loans have been made for 6, 2 and 12 months to the amount of \$1,576,650. But during the same period, psyment has been made of revenue bonds issued in 1355, to the amount of \$1,401,643 34. After the passage of the Tax bill very heavy payments were made on account of arranges of 1856, and for the ordinary expenses of the city government for the first quarter of the year passes that the contracts beyond the sums sollected on the same account.

these operations have not only swallowed up the \$1.876,

This will indiscriminately for all demands on the Traism By invested in the Stock deit for which it is pledged, it may invested fin the Stock deit for which it is pledged, it may temperarily be leaned to the Treasury on 6 per cent reverse broads, psyable at such times from the next levy a may accure the prompt application of the money it is recurred to the Sinking Fund the intersection of the prompt application of the intersection of the prompt and the intersection of the question in regard to obtaining interest on of secomplishing any object of this kinds of the interest of the fire of this kinds and the interest of the interest of the fire of this kinds and the microst of the fire of this kinds and the second prompts and the fire of this kinds and the second prompts and the fire of this kinds and the second prompts are the fire of this kinds and the second prompts and the fire of this kinds and the second prompts are the fire of the n of the question in regard to obtaining lifetime, by deposits. It will not be any longer delayed in the accomplishing any object of this kind for the advance. I the interests of the funds of the city. In October last, that we had three millions and a half of dollars in the ray of which \$450,600 belonged to the Sinking Fund outfuller called a meeting of the Commissioners or aking Fund for the purpose of placing \$300,000 in the left and United States Trust Companies, until the money he wanted to pay the Water Loui Debt in Februar he wanted to pay the Water Loui Debt in Februar he wanted to pay the Water Loui Debt in Februar Tressity of which seeking of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purpose of placing \$100,000 in the Sinking Fund for the purpose of placing \$100,000 in the New York and United States Trust Companies, until the money should be wanted to pay the Water Loon Beth in February following. Instead of that readmess to seize the first sale opportunity for adding \$8,000 to the Sinking Fund, by an integer on deposits, which there was just reason to hope for from the publicity expressed opinions of several of the Commoniumers, and from the seal for the public interest, of all of them. The Yeas and Nays taken on the occasion present only two effirmative votes. This proposition was accompanied by a report from the Finance Department, a copy of which is annexed, marked A. This information is due to the Common Council in order that they may take such steps as they deem necessary in regard to interest on Treasury deposits. The course of investment suggested at the commencement of this subject, will secure interest on the surplus of the Sinking Fund, and with the prospect of a surplus in the account payable from taxation the surplus will exist only for a short period.

period.
On Monday, the tax account at the Bank was overdrawn a 220,000. Appended to this communication is a statement of the account made out by the Book-keeper in the Finance De

THY MAYOR REBUKED .- Last night the Democratic members of the Board of Councilmen met in caucus, at the command of Fernando Wood, the whip being cracked over their submissive heads by Alderma Wilson, the individual who stands under an indictment for a State Prison offense, and proceeded to canvass their course upon the revolutionary and rebellion resolutions offered by said Wilson and passed by the servile majority of the Alderman. Councilman Rhodes was put in the chair. The object of the meeting was set forth, and soon after Fe nando Wood came in and made a speech of nearly as hour in length, in which he strongly advocated the adoption of the resolutions of which Wilson stands sponsor. These resolutions are simply rebellion against the State authority. So long as they were the property of Wilson, nobody cared enough even to laugh at them; but when a man holding the office of Mayor indorses them, the matter becomes serious. Mr Wood worked hard to convince the members that the resolutions ought to be adopted. He was very sharply replied to by Mr. Themas Jones, the representative of the XLHd District and Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Jones showed conclusively that the course proposed was in direct antagonism to the superior authorities and to the principles of the Democratic party. In the course of a brief speech, he entirely used up the Mayor, de molished all his positions, and made mincement of his argument. The result was that Mr. Jones, sustained by Mr. Bulteel, and opposed by the high-principled Haswell and the orator Monroe, was almost unani-

monely successful in carrying a & mmittee, the effect of which was to nullify a very me scheme of his Honor the Mayor, and his right-hand man Wm. Wilson, the indicted Alderman.

JOHN MORRISSEY ON A BEATDER.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDEA

ROWDIES AND REVOLVERS IN CUSTODE.

SUBSEQUENT RELEASE.

About 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning the notorious John Morrissey and his crony, Petrie alias Paterson, entered the bar-room of the Girard House, corner of Cham bers street and West Broadway, and lolled on the counter as if about going to sleep upon it; where upon Mr. S. A. Gilbert, the bar-keeper, reproached him for his ungentlemanly conduct. Morrissey instantly sprang up, seized a large water-pitcher which was standing upon the counter, and attempted to throw it at the head of the bar-keeper, who also seized hold of it and succeeded in getting possession of it. Morrissey then aimed a blow at Mr. Gilbert, but failed to hit him.

Mr. Gilbert then proceeded to remove two other pitchers from the reach of Morrissey, who again attempted to strike him. Mr. Conway, who had charge of the victualing department on the opposite side of the room, at this stage of the proceedings spoke and asked Gilbert where his club was; whereupon Morrissey immediately turned round to Mr. Conway and said to him with a profane oath, "What have you to do with it?" and at the same instant seized a large dish upon which there was a round of beef, and threw them at Conway, but they both fell upon the floor. Morrissey then took out his revolver and fired it at Conway, but the latter dodged, and the ball passed through the window and also through the hat of a gen tleman who was passing the house on the West Broad-

Petrie then got Morrissey out of the house, and both went off together along West Broadway, and Mr. Conway started off in search of some policeman, and, by the advice of his friends and co-employees, took a revelver with him. He had but got a few steps on his errand when he was fired upon several times by Morrissey, and Conway, in his defense, fired back. Morrissey and Petrie then seized Conway, threw him down upon the pavement, and tried to wrench the revolver from him, and struck him several times with the butt-end of one of their own weapons. At this stage a number of employees of the hotel mustered and went to the rescue of Mr. Conway, and, with the free application of a good club or two, the aggressors were glad to relinquish their hold and retire.

Two policemen were found, but were afraid to make the arrest, as Morrissey brandished a large dagger, and, pointing it at one of them, said to him with an onth, " If you attempt to arrest me, I will rip your "d-d guts out with this knife," and other similar expressions. Information having been sent to Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward Police, that officer dis patched a posse of his men well armed with revolvers to capture the desperate characters in question. Morrissey and Paterson, perceiving that the policemen were quite as well prepared to do a little execution in the way of shooting as they were themselves, surrendered and were taken to the Tombs,

Mr. Conway is severely injured on the head, where he was struck by his assailant with the pistol, and, on the other side, Petrie got considerably bruised on the head by the well-directed blows given him with a club by Michael Donough, an employee at the hotel.

The prisoners were followed to the Tombs by a large crowd of their companions and several of the employees at the Girard House. The following affida-

vits were made:
William P. Conway of the Girard House, corner of William P. Conway of the Girard House, corner of says, that or Wednesday, the fit day of May, he was violently end reloniously assaulted and beaten by John Morrissey and John Petrie alias Patterson; that said men came into the Girard House, laid themselves upon the liquor counter, and when disturbed by the bar kouper (Sawell A. Gilbert) they three whe pitchers at him; that deponent asked the barketpe; if he had a club, whereupon said men came over to deponent, who was behind a counter, and said Morrissey drew a pistol and discharged a loaded barrel at deponent, who escaped unharmed by dodging behind the counter, the ball passing through the window; that said Morrissey and Patrie alias Patterson then went into the street, and deponent followed to have them arrested; that said men attacked deponent in the street, knocked him of which the street in the deponent of the street in the street when the street in the stre

arms around his neck, held him tightly, and around his neck, held him tightly, and attempted to stable penent with a bowie knife, which weapon he flourished saying. "Pil have your life anyhow, you ded son of a beha," that deponent ran into the exchange office No. 7 West Broadway, go club, case out, said saw both Mornissey and Petrie besting an kicking Conway, who was lying on the sidewalk; that deponent truck Morrissey on the head with the club, when he let go o Conway; that Morrissey then turned upon deponent with his bewie-knife, and deponent ran toward Reade street; that deponent as the corner of Duane street and Westrodway, and told him of the occurrence; he asked him to say est Morrissey, but the politeenan was afraid of being shot o stabbed by Morrissey, who continued flourishing his knife an yestol.

rest Morrissey, but the potternan was arran to been since and pistol.

Sewell A. Gilbert, barkeeper at the Girard House, being sworn, deposes and says, that about 7½ o'clock Wednesday morning. May 6th 1657, John Morrissey and John Petrie, alias Pattersen, came into the bar-room of the said house and laid down on the light or counter—that said men had been upon said counter about ten minutes, when deponent disturbed them and teld them it was an improper place for gentlemen to sleep, and wished them to get up—that said Petrie, alias Patterson, took off his haf and threw it at seponent, but it fell outside of the bar; supposing his last was inside the bar, he said, "You d—d son of a b—b, give me my hat;" deponent informed him that his hat was outside of the bar—that he then raised a pitcher from the counter for the purpose of striking deponent with if—that deponent caught hold of the pitcher at the same time, and took it away and put it under the counter—that said Morrisay then went to the middle of the counter—that said Morrisay then went to the middle of the counter, where there were two pitchers, but deponent took them out of his reach—that he then struck at deponent with his clenched fist; deponent further says that Mr. Conway the cashier, who was in-die a counter on the opposite side of the room, said to deponent, "Why don't you take a club to them,"—that said Morrissey then crossed the room and discharged the contents of a loaded pistol at Conway—that said Morrissey and Petrie, alias Patterson, then went mto the sireet.

Mr. John H. Dayis, proprietor of the Girard House,

and the street.

Mr. John H. Davis, proprietor of the Girard House, ande affidavit to the effect that John Morrissey and John Petricollas Patterson at the time in question destroyed glassware and ther property in said house of the value of \$50.

Justice Connolly, upon these affidavits, committed

the prisoners for examination, to take place this morning at 9 o'clock, and Morrissey and his ruffianly companion were taken to prison. In the course of five minutes the prisoners, by order of Judge Connolly, were brought before him, when he gave them is charge of Officer Jordan of the Sixth Ward "to look up bail," but up to 5 o'clock, the hour for closing the Court, the prisoners had not returned, and were not at

the time in prison.
Officers Fills and Mackie of the Fifth Ward who ffected the arrest of Morrissey and Petrie were tendered the honor of taking charge of the prisoners, but they declined for reasons best known to themselves.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION .- On Tuesday the Philadelphians voted for City Treasurer, City Commissioner and City Councilors. The vote was light, and the Democracy had a large majority over all. The figures, as far as canvassed, are:

CITY TRI	EASURER.	22.200
McGrath, Democrat		26,610
D. st. American		10.413
Reselved Republican		4,193
Tarana Proposition		25,535
Lyndall, Republican	****************	40.00
he Democrats carried	twenty out of th	e twent
r wards.		

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.-The Board of Comissioners of Police met yesterday morning in the District-Attorney's Office, and remained in Session the greater part of the day. From eighty to one hundred applications were received for the various offices in the gift of the Commissioners, but no action will be taken thereon for several weeks to come. Mr. Whiting had not up to the hour of the adjournment of the Board signified his acceptance or non-acceptance of the office of Superintendent of NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

SEEVES, MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SWINE, SHEEP and LAMBS—the numbers received in the city every week and selling prices; with general remarks, made up from personal observation, by Solos Rosinson, expressly for The Naw-York Transum, every Wednesslay evening—the great weekly market day of Bullocks at Allerton's (Washington Drove Yard). Forty fourth street.

THE SALES OF BEEF CATTLE are made at a price arread P beed—the value is calculated upon estimated weight of meating the quarters. When Beef is quoted at 16e. P B., bullock that will dreas 8 cwt., exclusive of hide and fat, brings \$30. Beeres are mostly sold by "Cattle Brokers," who are regular commission salesmen, who receive the stock and sell generally on credit to the butchers, charging the owners commission for eales and quaranty. The brokers also buy droves and sellom their swn account. Drovers or farmers may be their own salesmen, but sales for cash do not realize as much as brokers alos.

Veat Catves are sold, by the pound, live weight, and generally for first quality, from 6 to 7 fe; second quality, 4 to 6n. P B.

"Kitters"—that is, calves only two or three days old—are sold. I so much P head—some of them at \$1.276 \$2. Autumn, or grass calves, four to six months old, range from \$4 to \$6 P h. \$4.

cold & 1 so mean & need-some of them as \$1 a.0 \$2. An turn, or grass colvers, four to ke months old, range from \$1 to \$2. \$2 hs ad.

Cows—, he s general rule, the value of an ordinary Cow is reversed by the price of beef-estimating her weight, if fat, and adding a few doll. Ms. Sometimes Gows sell very much higher than this, on account of fancy, or supposed or warranted good qualities. A first-rate Cow of common stock, with a young rail, will ordinarily sell for \$50.00 \$3. \$15, and one extra fane, \$15.50 \$100, while Cows of ab. Mt average quality sell for \$50.00 \$40.00 \$100, while Cows of ab. Mt average quality sell for \$50.00 \$40.00 \$100, while Cows of ab. Mt average quality sell for \$50.00 \$40.00 \$100, while Cows of ab. Mt average quality sell for \$50.00 \$40.00 \$100, while Cows of ab. Mt average quality sell for \$50.00 \$40.00 \$100, while Cows of ab. Mt average quality sell for \$50.00 \$2.00 \$100, while Cows of ab. Mt average quality looking ones sell at \$2.00 \$50.00 \$100, while Cows of all the noted each week.

Surre and Lawrs are sold at a price agreed \$P\$ head—seldom by live weight. The value is estimated upon the supposed weight of meat and price of pells. The price of common Sheep ranges from \$2.50 to \$6.00 head; those of extra good quality from \$7.70 \$15. Lambs, early in the season, sell at prices equal to 200, or 250.00 \$10 for the meat. The Sheep Brokers' also of Sheep and Lambs the past year show the following figures as average prices of droves: In Jannary, \$3.500.00 \$100, had price \$50.00 \$100.00 \$

I've weight.

Swinz are mostly received by rallroad from Ohio, Indiana,
llinois and Kentucky, and sold either by live weight or not minots and Kentucky, and sold either by live weight or not weight after they are dressed, or by estimation as acreed. They are mostly sold before arriving, or soon after, and driven direct to the alonghter-pens. The sale-pens are at Allerton's, Bull's Head, Forty-fourth street, and at the Union Drove Yards at the sast end of Forty-first street. For prices this week, see under head of "Swine."

For the Week ending Wednesday, May 6, 1877.

TOTAL RECEIFTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS, FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market places in
the city, there have been received this work: | Beeves Cows Veals | At Allerton's | 2.61| | 64 | 72| | At Browning's | 50 | 65 | 98 | At O'Brien's | 102 | 114 | 92 | At Chamberlin's | 115 | 116 | 189 | Soid at Bergen | 25 | ... | 650 2,410

1,341 Total. 2.942 359 1.160 4.431 3.567
Total previous week. 3.342 327 1.204 3.367 7.874
Total of all kinds. 12.105
Total of all kinds. 15.734
EREVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES. 15.734
EREVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.
A. M. Allerton, proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards,
Forty-fourth street, reports the Cattle in market from the
following States: 415 Indians. 62
Pennsylvania 108 Illimois. 777
Ohio. 914 Kentneky. 35
Virginia 570CK BY RAILEGODS, &C.
They also report Beeves and other Stock received by Railroad, &C., as follows: Sheep &

By the Eric Ballroad. 364

Hudson River Railroad. 558

Hudson River Railroad. 558

Harlem Railroad. 568

Harlem Railroad. 568

Hudson River Boats. 568

Hudson River Boats. 568

To Robert State On foot.

The New York and Eric Rallroad makes the following report of transportation of stock for the week ending this day:
Beves. Horses. Veals. Sheep & Lambs. Swins. 905 25 413 1.529

Official report of Stock last week by the Hudson River Railroad:
Beeves. Horses. Veals. Sheep & Lambs. Swins.
1,067 3 165 1,850

Beeves. Horses. Veals. Sheep & Lambs. 1,859
1,067 3 163 1858 CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street,
2,299. The prices to-day are quoted as follows:
First quality. 124 313 Some extra goodBeeves
Medium. 114 312 may be quoted at. 13ic.
Ordinary. 104 311 General av. of mkt. 114a.

[Frice 4r bead and 4r B., of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.]
Total number of Beeves received in the city this week,
2, 1948.
This is 334 head less than last week, and 649 bead less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednes-

This is 324 head less than last week, and 649 head it the average of last year. The average number at each V lay market last year was 2,324 head, while the number fay and to-day, being 2,529, shows 35 head less that weare, and 241 head less that this day week.

The following droves are in the market to-day: Dantel Barnes, Ohio.

Jerry McConnell, Ohio. 70 Jos. II. Williams, Ohio.

Jerry McConnell, Ohio. 70 Jos. II. Williams, III.

Wm. H. Harris, III. 116 Henry Eckstein, III.

Wm. H. Beiden, Cherokee

Nathan. 71 John A. Merrill, Ohio.

Thos. M. Vail, Ohio. 67 User, I. Wan, II. Hoffman, Ky.

R. R. Seymour, Ohio. 66 User, N. M. H. Hoffman, Ky.

B. Bartism, N. Y. 74 David Moore, Ohio.

Jos. Alexander, III. 70 E. Leckman, N. Y.

Panenke & Perrill, Ohio. 101

David Allerton, III. 11 S. Shuester, Pa.

Jos. Alexander & Virgin, III. 18 User, N. Y.

Josean, N. Y.

C. Eastman, Ohic...... 601 It will be seen at once that we have reduced the quotations to-day upon all grades, and, upon the average, half a cent a pound, while, at the same time, our tables show a falling off of numbers, and that the supply is still below the average number required, both for the week in all the city, and for the great market day. For this there must be some cause, and this cause we think we can give.

In all our experience we think that we have never seen a stronger "bear movement" made by the butchers against the "bull movement" of the drovers and cattle brokers. It is for the interest of the "bulls" to toss up the prices as high as ervation on the part of the "bears" requires that the should pull them down; and to-day they bent their unit effert toward the movement. For some time past a good many over-anxious butchers have run up here on Tuesday to meet with greedy salesmen, to forestall the market. The operations of last week sickened some of them of that game, and consequently very few were sold this week on Tuesday; and certainly we have never seen the butchers net so coolly as they did to-day. A good many of the first class were not here, while those that were walked the alley between the sale pews or sat upon the fence waiting for those who had cattle for sale to come to them and make their offers. We have not a doubt but this course made \$10,000 difference in favor of the buyers. This move ment, though successful to-day, will not hold good against a permanent short supply of beeves to meet the consumption.

Another cause of the backwardness of buyers was owing to a report that some 700 head of bullocks, intended for this market, were purposely held back, b cause the owners knew there was an over supply and that prices would fall, and that holding back stock indicated that there was no scarcity, and that prices

cause the owners knew there was an over supply and that prices would fall, and that helding back stock indicated that there was no scarcity, and that prices could only be kept up by management.

The facts appear to be about to this extent. At Albany, S. M. Baker and one or two other drovers did not send their cattle down, because they expected offers from Boston bayers better than to send them here. If not said to go East, then they will come here. Holding cattle out of market upon hay and corn at present prices, and feeding them where they will not gain anything, is a game that won't pey and own it know it very well.

The Messrs, Belden bought about 500 head at Albany, not to keep them out of market, but to stock their large grains farm in Dutchess County, where they have plenty of grass to feed them till grass grows. Of course, if they think they can self them at any time at a price to warrant their doing so, they will be brought into market, and others purchased to graze, for that is the way they do business and make money.

Barrey Bartram also sent a small lot to his farm, and we hear of one drove to Columbia County, and some obarts small lots to grazies; but not at any low price; nothing that we heard of being 110 to full 2c, himser than the same men bought last year.

Sales this week of Westers cattle for Boston were about 500 head. Quite a number changed hands between here and Buffelo, to parties that believed they could make money by retailing them to-day. Some of them will do so, but not to a large extent. The owners of beef cuttle seem to be pretty well posted about prices. All partles are unanimous in the opinion that there cannot be at any time before grass, beef comes forward, a afficient stock to reduce prices materially. The high price of the stock here to-day show that feed has been sarce and dean—the general quality is far below that of last week.

From our notes in the yards we make the following extractes:
The brag lot, for size and fatness, are 30 head out of 61 Kentucky Durhams, from the fa

t 11'd 12c. Capt. Vail has a good fair drove of Ohio steers, bought at Alcopt. vall has a good fair drove of Ohio steers, bought at Al-hany, of Jack Mace, at a damptroady high figure for speculation, but will sell at a profit, say Ir's Igle, on Sig cut. average; hom-weight, 154 cwt. We noticed a sale of one lot to Burtis at Igle, on the scales, having eaten nothing for two days, at 57 th net upon 14 cwt. each, live weight. The buyer thought it a good bergain. Another lot to Anderson, to be killed and weighed, at Igle. Both of these lots were pust good fair killing bever sor city retailing. Anderson's were estimated his cwt. hayer and 9 cwt. seller. Burtis's lot, we have no doubt, will make 60 fit \$P cwt.

There was a single Ohio Durham steer sold here last week for | place.

\$250, that was fed by Cot. Messenger of Marion County, which is the season of the case credit to a county that has said some pretty hard looking stock in this market.

T. White A Son have two draves, both from Hinne's, one be Lamb a Simter, light and rather inferior, selling about He, and one by Caliwell & Co., pretty good, selling at 12 2 12 12.

Caria, and the county of good cattle, bought of a \$0.00-12 to be provided by the county per county of the county of the county per county of the county per county of the county per county of the county of the county per county of the county per county of the county of the county per county of the county of th

Durhama, fed and prought to market by Col. Radeliff, and said to \$106 a head. In the lot are several spread heifers of extra most quality, one pair of them, three years old, are estimated at \$9 cmt, each, and a two-year-old steer at \$6 cmt. One pair of steers sold for \$20, and the whole will probably sell at a handsome profit upon cost, and still, taking their fine quality into account, be cheap to buyers as any in market.

Bartram & Beiden had \$5 of the Chittaningo still-fed cattle, some of the lightest of the \$50, that sold for \$36 cachs-12]c. \$\text{P.fb.}\$.

Wm. R. Beiden has 121 head, said to be Southern Illimos stock, which so far is true that they have been Wintered there, and perhaps some of them were born there, but, taking from appearance, we should say that the most of them can from the Cherokee nation, and that Illimois corn is insufficient to wear out the Indian character, or make them take on fat. However, they sell well—say life, average, and \$75 a head.

Alexander and Virgin's drove, selling by Simon Ulery, will average, he estimates. Hije, or full \$6 below last week for some quality of good Illimois took.

Sixty of John Bryant's drove, which were very good Ohie steers, sold by Charles \$6\$. Treed at 12c, full. The other 45 are not good, and well at 11@11je.

Staff of July Dynam G. Teed at 12c full. The other 45 are steers, sold by Charles G. Teed at 12c full. The other 45 are not good, and sell at 11@11jc.

Grea. Ayrach has a good drove of well fed common Virginia cattle, estimated at 5 cwk, and all the first sales are 12@11jc.

They are owned by Chas. Laughian, and came by Caunden and Anboy Read.

Orville Hurch has 63 head, fed by J. A. Cook, Rush Co. Ind. of first rate quality of common stock, and even weight, averaging about 5 cut, and 12c. a pound.

Hong a Sherman have 80 head common litinois steers, some of which ought to be in Ellinois now instead of here. The beight them of fee, Wells, though said to belong to F. Lakes and some of them will sell, the buyers say, at not over 10jc. Others at 11@11lies, and may average \$100.

Joseph H. Williams is selling a drove of good fair steers are age 6 cwt, at 12c, which he thinks It less than they woul have sold for last week. This drove was fed in Ellinois by E. Williams.

John A. Merritt sold a drove of Elinois steers for James Al ex index at \$77.59, estimated at \$1 cst. average, say \$110.

He also sold a drove for Grimaon, light, thin atern at \$60 or rage, say \$10. Some of these were not over 5 cst., and sold \$250.

He is selling a drove to day estimated to average 7 csst. at \$10 csst.

that he will let us report them for the benefit of all his neighbors.

There is a good deal of anxiety on the part of farmers who want to buy stock for grazing, on account of present high prices, which they fear will not afford them any chance of profit. Now let us assure them that their profit will be just what they make their bullocks increase in weight. The price will be equally high, in all probability, next year, as it is now. Buy them, and buy good ones, at such prices as they will sell for to the betcher, and let them eat your grass and grain, and the butcher will pay you for all they sat—be assured of that.

COWS AND CALVES—Mik Cows for the past, week have been a little more lively of sale, and good ones sell quite at

COWS AND CALVES—Mix Cows for the past week heen a little more lively of sale, and good ones seil quit good prices. Same fine Cows sold from Browning's stable week it over \$160 one, a rade Durham, with a calf ador from another cow, at \$115. The number received in the stable sale is probably double the number we yet reput CALVES are dull of sale and the prices even of good is depressed. It was difficult to get 6c, \$h\$ fill live wit, for best out Friday and Salurday. The number new arriving other conveyances than the cars, which we get no account or probably three or four times the number in our weekly tep.

Sheep have sold slow this week at a considerable reduction of price—brokers say \$1 a head lower than this day fortuight. Something very unusual of late, we found some 300 head in the pensat Browning's this morning, left over last night. The sheep cone mostly from this State and Ohio, and the quality is pretty fair. Lanne, which begin to come in considerably, come from New Jersey and Long Island.

Some of the drovers, finding the market dull, took their flocks back to the country to be sheared, and it is said some wore begin to upon speculation and taken out, and that 500 head were thus withdrawn from the market. The arrivals each day at Browning's were April 29, 546, April 30, 254, May 1, 619, May 4, 322, May 5, 499. The comparative receipts this year and last have been—33,668 in 1856, and 38,117 in 1857, in the first four months of each year. Increase this year is 5,568, while April shows a decrease of 1,516.

shows a decrease of 1,316.

The asking price, where it is estimated by weight, is 11 to 13 cents not for clipped Sheep, and 15 to 16; cents for unclipped. Hume & Ballwin report sales of 1,377, at the above estimates, at Browning's.

Samuel McGraw, for Kinyon & Co., sold 31 at \$2 25, 13 at \$5 50, and 61 at \$13 \$4 had.

A drove was sold at Allerton's of clipped Sheep at 64c. \$\psi\$ \$5, \psi\$, weight.

He weight.

SWINE—There is a considerable depression in price and duliness in the live hog market. The best lot that we hear of was 180 head of Ohio hogs, fed with beeves, sold by Col. Raddiff to Eb. Prsy at 7jc, gross.

Stock hogs, for which there was a good deal of inquiry early in the Spring, do not sell well at any price. They are quoted mostly at 5c. The difficulty is fear of the hog choicers. Distilled the second of the control of

PRICE OF HOGS THIS WEEK.

First quality corn fed, large size.....

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN. The U. S. Mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, arrived at this port yesterday from Bremen, via Southampton. Her news was anticipated by the steamer

A partial examination of the cargo of this vessel was and yesterday, from which it appeared that she was onded with beans, rice, pilot bread, codfish, a large quantity of lumber, some rum, and a large number of water casks.

THE ERIG ELLEN.

An examination of the baggage of the officers and crew of the brig Ellen, recently seized for slaving, was made yesterday. The Marshal found that all of the men were well provided with arms, each of them cartying formidable dirks, loaded pistols and other

weapons. BUFFALO HARBOR NOT OPEN .- A telegraphic dispatch to a gentleman in this city, from Buffalo yester day afternoon, says that the harbor is still blocked completely fast with ice-that no vessel has gone up the lake, and it is impossible to say when any of them can go.

ANOTHER HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY .- Two men, calling themselves George Smith and Abraham Lamkins, were on Wednesday arrested by Officer Conner of the Twenty-first Ward, on a charge of having attempted to pass, also having in their possession. a number of counterfeit \$3 bank bills purporting to have been issued by a bank of Middletown, Coan. The accused entered the store of Mr. B. Davis, No. 452 Third avenue, bought a handkerchief, and in pay ment therefor tendered a counterfeit \$3 bill. Mr. Davis declined giving change, and inquired of Smith, the party who offered it, if he had no other money. He replied in the negative, but remarked that Lamkins had. Mr. Davis left his daughter in the store to receive the price of the handkerchief from Lamkins, and went in pursuit of Policeman Conner, took the accused into custody, and proceeded with them to the Sta tion-House, at the door of which Lamkins gave him the slip and started off at full speed through sundry street in the upper part of the city. Officer Conner purs sed and finally recaptured the prisoner; and on searching him found another bill of the same description upon him, and eighteen more of them on the floor of the Station-House; and, on retracing the route which Lemkins had taken in his flight, Officer Conner found six more of these counterfeit \$3 bills, which had been thrown away by the accused, who were committed to prison by Justice Davidson to answer for the offense.

KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A BUILDING-THE CONTRACTORS CENSUSED.—Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday at the Sixth Ward Station-House upon the body of a little boy named Dennis Houry, who was instantly killed about 8 o'clock in the morning by the falling of the front wall of No. 84 Chatham street, which is being tern down.

Mrs. Sarah M. Onderdonk ter inied that about 8] o'clock, as she was passing No. 84 Chatham street the walls of that building fell outward; she was on the out-ide of the walk, and a woman and two children were on the inside; the wall fell on one of the children, instantly killing it, and the mother was also badly injured. That portion of the sidewalk was not fenced in, and no warring was given to avoid the

THE NURDER OF DR. BURDELL

Trial of Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Before Judge Davies At an early hour vesterday morning, before the opening of the court or the court-room, a great crowd of people gathered around the door, and lined the stairways up and down, from the third story to the street; and when the doors were finally thrown open, there was a grand rush for seats. The adjoining room, occupied by the Marine Court, was opened to accommodate the crows, who stood generally on tiptoe, to see, if possible, over each other's heads. At 10 o'clock the order of "Hats off!" was passed like an order through a phalanx of fillibusters. Then came the call of "Hear ye! hear ve " when everybody held his brenth, and listened for what he could hear. The Judge took his seat, the Jury took theirs, and the wheels began to move.

Mr. Eckel sat at a table reading in THE TRIBUNE the report of Tuesday's proceedings. He has somewhat of the look and the air of a legal gentleman; and a person might suppose him to be one of the counsel in the case, rather than a prisoner at the bar. There is general surprise monifested by strangers on first seing Kekel. He is a quiet-looking man, somewhat under size in hight, though rather stout in frame. He is exceedingly self-composed, puts on a frequent buile, and is not by any means the tiger which he is supnou is not by any means the tiger which he is sup-posed to be by "people from the interior." Mrs. Cun-ningham, one of her daughters, and her two boys, oc-cupied seats near her counsel; while their mutual friend, Mr. Snodgrass, who was also present, sat at a little distance and beginded the tedium to some of the repotters by occasionally dropping a remark in the way of friendly conversation.

MORNING SESSION. TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN MAIN, M. D. [continued.] Examination conducted by Mr. Romeyn.

Examination conducted by Mr. Romeyn.

The first witness examined was Dr. Stephen Main, whose testimony was partly given on Tuesday.

Q. Did vor perceive the smell of burning till you got near the house! A. I did not notice it till I got near.

Q. Was it more perceive the arrend of near home than when you entered Bond streat! A. It appeared to be.

Q. What was the character of the atmosphere that day—was it clear or lowry! A. It was lowey—it was near a rain.

Q. Was the state of the atmosphere favorable to the transmission of odors! A. It was cloudy, forgy and naugzy weather.

Q. In what direction was the wind that night! A. I sam not pecifive! I think, however, that it was from the south.

Q. Was there not an easterly storm pending! A. There was Q. If that odor had come from the house No. 31 Bond street, and the wind was from the cast, would the smell have been determed when you not be vour house opposite! A. Not if the

to which was the wind was.

Q. How far is it from No. 51 Bond street to Broadway? A About the middle of the block, No. 32 would be in the middle.

Q. Was it more than five bundled feet? A I do not know exactly.

Q. If the wind had been blowing from the south, is it likely had you would have some it it. How had been before it.

hat you would have smelt it at Broadway the moment you ex-cited Bond street, if the smell had proceeded from that house. I. We entered from the Fourth systems, not from Broadway. Q. Oh, I thought you entered from Broadway? A. Na. Sis. Q. Was it an unusual thing in your neighborhood to perceive heartreaks ordors—from the Bowery, for in-Jance? A. Wi-tten su cit burning in the Bowery; there are some manufac-tions there.

Are there any hone fractories there? A. Not that I know

Q. Are there any bone mectories used. A consist a various various of.
Q. Bid you observe, when you went into the room, the state of the curtains and shades, at the back window? A. I did when I went in the second time, when I went with the policeman.
Q. Who had been in, in the mean time? A. Nobody had been in during the interval.
Q. Will you state to the Jury what was the situation of those windows in reference to shades and curtains and blinds? A. Half way up there was a lattice blind, swinging on hinges, opening on the inside; a straw-colored curtain came down the whole length of the window over the lattice.
Q. Were they pulled down? A. They were both down; I raised them both to get light when I went in.
Q. Was it an ordinary buff mushin curtain? A. A window-shade is the proper term, not curtain.

It was a full jet.

Q. You speak of keys that lay upon the secretary, what were the y-ordinary pocket keys? A. A hunch of small pocket keys. Judge—Was there a night key among them? A. I think the night key was in the vest pocket, although I am not positive; the night key was a peculiar one; Dr. Burdell had had a new lock recently put on the door.

Q. How long had the lock been on the door? A. I think about two or three mobilis; I recollect well the circumstance, but

Q. How long had the lock been on the door? A. 1 tonsk are two or three modules, I recollect well the circumstance, but cannot fix the precise time.

Q. This secretary that stood against the side of the room, was it a brokense? A. Yes.

Q. This desk was open, and a bank book lay upon it? A. Yes, it was a check book.

Judge—A deposit book, I suppose. A. Yes,

Q. The portfolio lay upon the dental desk—the instrumental desk—between the two windows? A. Yes.

Q. Did it say to the light? A. The light was turned partly het ween the two windows; it lay nearly to the light.

Q. When you went down after discovering the dead body, did you look about you for marks of blood? A. I did with the officer, but not until the officer came. Q. Dut is seen windows after discovery the two windows after discovery the policy of t

he sits on the other side of the room; I would know his name if it were called; there he is:

[The officer in question was requested by the Judge to rise. He gave his name as Davis L. Littell.]

With sections other persons came with him.

Q. Did you observe drops of blood outside of this room, and if so, where? A. The first we discovered were on the outside of

us, if possible, the exact locality? About a foot on the woodwork, near to the corner, as you from the floor, on the wide work, would ge round in the hell.

Judge — On which side? A. On the side toward Bond street
Q. What was the appearance of that blood? Was it a spurt
or brush from a garment? A. I could not tell; there was a

Q. What was the appearance of that could not tell; there was a good deal of it; I am not positive.

Q. When did you next see blood? A. Coming down stairs, who u' came to the turn on the side of the wall on the east side of the home. There were several spots of blood—coming down the nain stainway—on the wall.

Judge- How high was it from the stairs? A. about three feet.

Q. I wan't to ask you if between the door and the window you observed any blood before you went down stairs? A. I don't recoilect seeing sity.

A large and perfect model of Dr. Burdell's house, ex-hibiting every story separate, with stairs, windows, and furniture, was new brought in and shown to the Jury, formiture, was now brought in and shown to the July, who rose from their seat and gave it a minute exami-nation. Dr. Main, the witness on the stand, remarked, on locking at it, that the model was singularly accu-rate. This miniature house was prepared by a mod-eler in wood at the order of the District-Attoney, for eter in wood at the order of the District-Attorney, for the purpose of facilitating the evidence by giving the Jury an ocular exhibition of all the localities conxected with the scene of the tragedy. After the inspec-tion of the model the examination of witnesses was resumed.

tion of the model the examination of witnesses was resumed.

Mr. Bean suggested that arrangements should be made for the Jurá to vitit the premiers No. 31 Bond street.

The witness marks on the model the places where he discovered sputs of blood, namely, three or four spots beside the states descending into the main hall and two spots on the door.

Q. As you went down the little flight of stairs you observed no blood? A. No. Sir.

Q. How far up from the stairs were the drops of blood? A. About three feet.

Q. Were they drops of blood or smears? A. Smears of blood as though rubbed with the bunds or something of that description.

blood as though rubbed with the bands or something of that description.

Q. When you get at the foot of the stairs, in the main hall, Q. When you get at the foot of the stairs, in the main hall, die you cheeve any blood! A. The first and only blood I noticed was on the inside, about four or six inches above the lock, and some on the edge of the door; this has been cut off.

Q. The state of dental instruments stood between these two banks windows! A. It did.

Q. Was there any blood upon the desk where the dental instruments were! A. I did not notice any blood upon the floor near the desk.

Q. What was the appearance of the blood nearest this case of dental instruments! A. There were some drops of blood as thought fell; it was not tracked.

Q. Upon the center table there was a paper that had some blood upon it! A. There was considerable blood on that.

Q. Had that blood the appearance of having been dropped upon it! A. As it dropped upon it. As a tidropped upon it. A. It was streamy and the rear wall! A. It was smeared all round in there.

between the secretary and the rear wall? A. It was smeared all remed in there.

Mr. Someyn—I openk of the portion between the secretary and the end of the house. A. No. Sir.

Q. Was there any blood arainst the hall wall? A. None at all.

Q. What was on the sofa? A. The shawl and the cap.

Q. Were there any marks of blood upon the shawl or cap?

A. None whatever, no upon the sofa.

Q. Where did the overshoes stand? A. On the north side of the fourther. ireplace.
Was there say blood about the overshoes? A. None.
Was there say blood in the south-west corner of the

the fireplace.

Q. Was there any blood about the overshoes? A. None.

Q. Was there any blood in the south-west comer of the room? A. I do not recoilect any.

The Council for the defense here presented for the inspection of the Jury four different oil-paintings, which the witness remarked were very accurate representations of things in the room when he first entered it.

Judge Davies—I understand that this drawing (No. I) represents the appearance of the room, blood on the wall, the location of the body, and all the acticles of featuring precisely as you found them when you first went in? A. Precisely.

Q. What was the color of the outside steps of this home?

A. White marble.

Q. What was the color of the door? A. White.

Q. Of what material and color were the railings of the outside steps? A. I roo, painzed black.

Q. What kind of railings were they? A. Open filagree work. Q. Was there any blood upon the bank book that lay opon he sectivary? A. None.

considerable blood on the ria bl wide of the chair, on the back part of the chair in front of the eccetary.

Q. Was there any blood upon the safe! A. No, Sir.

Q. I think you said you looked at the look of the safe said found the knob turned to put the key in a if there was any blood about that you would have seen it? A. I fahink I should.

Q. Was there any blood upon the wall back ween the secretary and the door opening into the hall! A. There was a very liktle.

C. Was there blood upon the door opening into the half? A. There was a good good deal of blood on that.

Q. Was there blood between the door opening into the half and the close! door? There was a large quantity there.

Q. How large a man was Dr. Burdell? A. He was about 5 feet 5 inches high; he was about a stall and heavy as Judge Pare.

G. How size a min.

Get 5 mehrs high, he was about as tall and heavy as Judge Dean.

Judge Dean.—I am 5 feet 9 inches, exactly.

Mr. Romeyn.—He was a stout, thick-necked, deep-chested man, a very soid man? A. I should think he would weight from 160 to 170 pounds.

Mr. Romeyn.—A man whose appearance indicated a good deal of sunceular strength? A. Yes, I should think it did.

Q. How high was this jet of blood upon the wall, measured by Dr. Eurden?'s standard; must be have been standing when that blood spouted out? A. I should think he must have been very much pressed forward; his lead was not more than 15 inches or two feet from the floor.

Q. Was the min jet of blood about as high as his neck? A I should say part of it was; some of it was quite low Q. Was the jet of blood on the partition deer about as high as his neck? About the same.

Mis neck. About the same.

Mr. Romeyn—Below the horizontal jet of blood on the lower part of the partition doer, there was a sport of blood also? A Yes. Sir.

Q. Was this blood dried upon the wall? A. Yes.

Q. How was it as to the blood on the stairway and the outer

Q. What had Dr Burdell about his neck? A. A biack silk handlerchief.
Q. Was it loosened or tied? A. Tied.
Q. Was there a stiffener in it? A. None at all.
Q. Has the a collar on, and it so, what kind? A. He had on a white linen cellar; and I should think it was a standing collar, though it was so much smeared with blood I could not tell positively.

tively.

Q. Was the handkerchief folded quite narrow? A. It was.
Q. Did you observe marks of redness around the neck? A. All of us speake of that when we were examining him it looked as though the neckerchief had been twisted by something large; we first thought he had been choked as his tongue was proceeded.

we first thought be had been choked as his tongue was protruided.

Q. Weeld that appearance, in your judgment, have been produced by wising him by the neckeleth and twisting it? A. It
may have leen done by that.

Q. Was there or was there not anything that would lead you
to suppose that a narrow cord had been put around his neck?

A. No. Sir, it would have showed a mark if there had been.

Q. Was the reduces around to below the prominence called
Adam's apple? A. A am rather inclined to think it was below.

Q. Did you exemine the wounds and see the body stripped?

A. I did.

By the Court—Did you probe the wound? A. I did, in company with Dr. Francis.

Q. In what direction was the blow that out the carotid artery

—perpendicular? A. I should think it was not perpendicular.

Q. What is your opinion as to the manner in which that
wound was inflicted? A. We had several conjectures; I cama
to the corclesion at last that it was done by a person from behind, who struck the blow while he was shifting in his schair, as
the blood was on the right side of the chair; I was of the opinion that it was done, most of them, from behind, if not all, if
that be the case it must have been done by a very tall man, and
when they were standing up. New could not have unitedthese wounds miess they were a tall person; if it were done in
front, then no person of any hight could have done it; that was
our theory.

Q. That wound in the corner, which cut the casotid extery.

front, then no person of any hight could have done it; that was our theory.

Q. That wound in the corner, which cut the canotid actory, what was your opinion as to the manner that was done? A. I think that was done from front by a person standing in front, who struck in a diagonal form.

The Court—A blow from the front down under the mastoid artery? A. Yes, Sir, that we probed was some six or seven inches, if I received; there were two wounds on that side.

The Court—That has been described by Dr. Francis, and it is not necessary to go over it again.

Q. Did you form any opinion whether the men was standing up when the blow was struck? A. We came to the conclusion that the first blow was struck when he was slitting in the chair.

Q. Did you observe the wound under the left armpir! A. I sid.

Q. Did you form any theory as to the manner that wound

aid.

Q. Did you form any theory as to the manner that wound was given! A I think that Dr. Burdell had the nurderer by the left hand, in this way [the witness illustrated]; the hand must have been up; we could probe it easier when the arm was up; the left arm was pierced in three piaces, and the wound under the arm-pit I could probe better when the arthough coul; if he had been held in this way [witness illustrated], they could not have hit the wound.

Q. Could that wound have been inflicted by a person whe was struggling in front, and with Dr. Burdell's hand relaced thus [llustrating]? A I do not think it could have been done; I should not like to give an epinion in aggard to that, as it would be a mere matter of opinion.

in great agitation, what was the situation of Mrs. Resoluted and mingham.

The Court—We are not trying Miss Helen Cunningham.

Mr. Romeyn stated the object was to show that Miss Helen Cunningham was in a state of actual swoon, and that Mrs. Cunningham was in a state of great agitation.

Judge Davies—That is competent about Mrs. Cunningham.

Q. What did you observe about its immates, as to the condition of affairs when you went up to Mrs. Cunningham.

The Court—You may ask anything with regard to what Mrs. Conningham was doing there.

Q. What was the situation of the immates of the room when you went up there? A. Mrs. Cunningham was on the sofa when I went up the oldest daughter was in a chair, leaning upon a trunk—a large trunk, on the south side of the room, near the door; the youngest daughter was fainting on the bed.

Q. Was she in a sinte of syncope, actually fainting? A. Yes, Sit.

Sir.

The Court—The other witnesses have stated this.

Q. What did you say to Mrs. Cunningham about the propriety of her staying up stairs at that time? A. I do not recoiled what I did say, if anything, about that.

Q. Did you not tell Mrs. Cunningham that she hadn't better go down stairs, that you had sent for the police or the coroner?

A. I might have said so, perhaps I did; there were reasons why I should so advise her, but I do not recoilect of doing so.

Q. You not your boy at once to watch the door, with orders to but nobody in? A. I did.

Q. Yau locked the door? A. I did.

to let nobody in ! A. I did.
Q. You locked the door! A. I did.
Q. And after you put the boy there and locked the door you went up stairs? A. Yes. Sir.
Q. Do you remember or not of saying to Mrs. Cunningham that she hadn't better so into the room, that she could not get into the room, or something of that kind! A. I might have said so, from the very feet that! had locked the door and had given orders to let nobody in until I got a policeman; I might have said so to her.

good many things that transpired which I cannot recollect of; I might have done so.

Q. Then you don't recollect of saying so? A. Mr. Snodgrass caught hold of her several times and told her to keep still, as she could not do any good by going down. [Answer objected to, reled out and exception taken.]

Q. In Dr. Burdell's room, was there gold foil and pieces of valuable metal lying around as usual? A. There was in the instrument case.

Mr. Hall—When you went up stairs to Mrs. Cunningham's room, you spoke of his having bursted his bloodyessel A. Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hall.—When you went up stairs to Mrs. Cunningham's room, you spoke of his having bursted in shoodwessel! A. Yes. Sir.

Q. Did you believe, then, that he had bursted a bloodwessel, or that he had been killed? A. I believed he had been killed. The Court.—You thought he was killed from observing his wounds.

By a Juror.—When you went up stairs did any of these tadles make any effort to as dewre, or were they incapable? A. I should think they were incapable, but I should not like to an ever that passetion! I know one was incapable.

Q. Was the prisoner incapable of going down? A. I should hate to shaver that question, because! do not know; one was fainting and was incapable of going down—the others I could not joing about.

Q. When you went up stairs did you consider these partice were in a condition to saist one another? A. I think if Mrs. Cunningham had been in a condition to do so she would have assisted her daughter.

By Mr. Romeyn—Were these houses in Bond street strongly and family built, or the reverse? A. They were very firmly built.

built. On was it as to the walls and floors? A. They were very strong, and the floors were filled in and deadened.

When you were in any room in that house, could you have heard persons movingout the floor below? A. No, Sir; we could not unless the doors were opened. TESTIMONY OF DANIEL ULLMANN.

Examination conducted by Mr. Cushing.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your profession? A. I live at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and am a lawyer.

Q. On the 3th of January last, where was your residence?

A. I bearded at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and had a lodging room and study at No. 51 Boud street.

Q. On the 9th January last did you see Mrs. Cunningham?

A. I did.

Q. Under what circumstances? A. I had returned to my room at No. 31 Bond street at about 4 clock in the aftermoon; n is aving, just be force, to go down to my dinner. I met her in the passage; she applicated to me because there had been no fire made in my room: I answered that it was of no consequences; a labouid be out the whole evening.

Q. What time did you return that evening!

A. I had been at the St. Nichelas, taking with some gentlemen; I took out at the St. Nichelas, taking with some gentlemen; I took out my watch and said.

The Gourt—How much after 12 was it! A. I cannot say, Sir; it was after 12 o'clock.

Sir; it was after 12 o'clock; I returned to my room, and, on laying uside my watch before retiring, it was exactly 12 o'clock.

O'clock.

Q. How did you get into the house? What means of ingrees had you? A. I opened the front hall door with the latch key.

Q. This was the outside door—was there as inner door? A. There was an inner door, and it must have been open, because I had not the latch key of it with me; it also had a latch key.

Q. Did the inner door usually stand open? A. Usually—not always.

Q. Was there any light in the hall? A. None at six. Q. How was that usually? A. As late as that there was rerely any light; I think never; usually there was a light until 11 o'clock.

recity any light; I think never; usually there was a light until 10 o'clock.

Q. Did you hear or see anything unusual that night after retiring? A. Nothing at all.

Q. Did you see or hear of Mrs. Commingh am the neat morning? A. I was aroused in the morning about \$1\$ o'clock; I slept in \$1\$ a. I was aroused in the morning about \$1\$ o'clock; I slept not be supposed to the morning about \$1\$ o'clock; I slept not be supposed to the morning about \$1\$ o'clock; I slept not be supposed to the morning about \$1\$ o'clock; I slept not be supposed to the supposed by summing the summing and supposed \$1\$ o'clock; I slept not suppose of a woman; I then heard some inside time temperations; "Doctor woman; I then heard some inside time to me to say exactly from a person who was—it is difficult for me to say exactly where—it must have been so me place on the third story had; may room was the rest thirds only room; the first note was the supposed of the summing of the front part of the house, so to be \$1\$ A. They appeared to be up the front part of the how so, front of me.

Q. Mrs. Conninghar supposed 1. A. At first I did not a size.

it was Sir.

Q. Did you recog' size the voice! A. At first I did not afterward I berrd a voir e shricking very loudly, indeed, which we Mrs. Cunninghar a voice.

Q. Did you b' now what she said! A. I think three or four minutes aftery and she threw herself against the inner door and called out."

Mr. Ulimoun, Dr. Burdell is died."

The Cow :—Whose voice was that! A. That was Mrs. Conningham!

the secretary? A. None.

B. Was there say blood upon the port-folio lying upon the case of dental instruments? A. I did not see any to be dental instruments? A. I did not see any to be dental instruments? A. I did not see any to be dental instruments? A. I did not see any to be dental instruments? A. I did not see any to be dental instruments? A. I did not see any to be dental instruments? A. I did not see any to be dental instruments? A. I was up before this bloody newspaper lay? A. Eighteen inches of two feets this bloody newspaper lay? A. Eighteen inches of two feets. You didn't see Mrs. Coaringham at all that morning? A. You didn't see Mrs. Coaringham at all that morning?

A Jurot—Did Mrs. Combingham measurement of the Courts—I would suggest to the Jury that they was considered the cottness has closed.

Q. Dad Mrs. Countingham appear to be in a situation to, or was she attending to her daughter at all who laid on the bed fainting? A. She was not.

Q. Did you yourself attempt to relieve Hellen? A. I did.

Q. Do you remember of taking hold of Mrs. Countingham by both hands and telling her to remain there? A. There were a both hands and telling her to remain there? A. There were a both hands and telling her to remain there? A. There were a both hands and telling her to remain the set.